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The part of Greent Britism, or \$6 to any part of the Continents, in certain posture.

ARUGEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Brondway - ERIN IS CUR HOME N BLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-MR. HEREIRS, ON THE

BOWERS TENATER BOWERS-NEEVOCS MAN-LOVE AND

BURTON'S THEATER. Chambers street-David Corres-WALLACK'S THEATRE STORMWAY-HUNCHBACK-LOVE

LAURA KEENE'S VASIETIES, Breadway-DIANE, OR BROADWAY VARIETIES, 672 Broadway-THE NAILD WOOD'S MINSTERIS, 444 Broadway - ETHIOPIAN MIN

BAPIRS HALL 596 STONDWAY-TABLEAUS BY THE COLE DUNGELDORF GALLERY, 497 Broadway-VALUABLE PARTINGS AND STATUARY-MARTINDON OF HUSS. 42.

New York, Tuesday, May 13, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

FEW TORK BERALD—BUITION FOR EUROPE.

Conard steamship Persia, Capi. Judkins, will leave his port to morrow, at ucon, for Liverpool. The European untils will close in this city at half-past

the Hexaid (princed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the merning. Single copies, a wrappers, expense.

Babecriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

MEW YORR HERALD will be received at the following places In Europe:—
Lamon—Am. & Suropean Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill
Pans—
do.
do.
6 Pince de la Bourse
L vancot:—
do.
1 Rumford street
L vancot:—John Hunler, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will subtrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hear of publication.

The News.

The steamship Atlantic, which arrived yesterday, brings us four days' later advices from Europe. The text of the treaty of peace has been officially promuigated. It will be found in to-day's paper, with the senarate conventions and the declaration respecting maritime law appended to it. The treaty as now published is identical with that which previously appeared in our columns, with the addition of the missing articles 5, 6, 7 and 8. Articles 5 and 6 relate to the general amnesty and exchange of prisoners, and articles 7 and 8 guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey, admit her to the public law and political system of Europe, and make provision for cases in which difficulties may occur between the Porte and any one or more of the contracting Powers. The declaration regarding maritime law is, as regards this country, the most important feature of these documents. It professes to regulate the course to be pursued with respect to nentrals in time of war, or in other words, it seeks to put an end to privateering. It is plainly to be seen that this instrument is levelled against the United States. Our navy being small, our principal arm of defence is the privateer system, and this the European Powers desire to take from us. As at the Congress of Laybach, the European Powers have resolved themselves into another Holy Alliance to stem the progress of republican ideas and princi The scheme is an ingenious one, though rather circuitous in its mode of reaching its objects.

this snug family party of despots. Emperor Alexander to Count Orloff, complimenting him upon the successful accomplishment of his mission, and elevating him, in token of his satisfac tion, to the Presidency of the Council of the Empire, as well as to several other high offices.

It is, after all, only an offshoot of Senor Buenaven

tura Vivo's famous project of an Anglo-Franco-Mexican league against the United States. What a

pity it is that Santa Anna cannot now make one of

The ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged at Paris on the 27th ult. On the 29th peace was formally proclaimed in London, with all the pomp and circumstance of the ancient ceremonial need on such occasions

The effects of the peace on the trade of France were beginning to manifest themselves. Orders for purchases to an immense amount had been forwarded to Paris by the Havre agents of the Russian bouses. It is expected that the active demand which has set in from this quarter will enhance greatly the prices of silks and wines.

We publish elsewhere an interesting account of the grand review of the Russian troops which took place in the Crimea, in presence of the allied com-

Louis Napoleon, ever anxious to secure the good will of the laboring classes of France, has hit upon another scheme for reducing the rents of the lodg ings of the Parisian mechanics. He has purchased 18,000 metres of land in the Boulevard Mazas, at the southeastern extremity of Paris, where he proposes to erect model lodging houses, the rents of which will be proportionate to the incomes of the class whom he proposes to benefit.

Count Cayour had another long interview with the French Emperor previous to his departure for Turin. The impression he has made at the Tuileries has been eminently calculated to serve the cause

Great alarm prevails both in England and France lest the return of the allied armies from the Crimea should import some of the Asiatic plagues. The French government have taken precautions to guard against such contingencies, by assigning camps to the troops in desert localities. Half Paris is lying

The news by the Atlantic yesterday unsettled the market for cotton. The sales embraced about 3,000 bales, a good part of which was in transitu. The market closed in favor of buyers, while quotations were not fully established, though purchasers in some instances claimed a concession of ic. a ic. Flour, under the news, improved 6 c. a 12 c. per barrel, especially on common and medium grades. Weat was firm for good to prime lots, while inferior qualities were unsettled. Corn was inactive, while prices were without change of moment. Pork was firmer, with sales of mess at \$18 50 a \$18 75. Sugars were in fair demand, with sales of 500 a 600 hhds. of Cuba muscovado at steady prices. Coffee, owing to the accumulation of the stock, is now estimated at about 42,000 a 44,000 bags. The market for Rio was quiet. The White Squall brought reports of stock of only 52,000 bags at Rio Janeiro, and that little, if any, of the new crop bad made its appear ance, while prices had improved on prime qualities, about &c. a &c. per lb. Freights to Great Britain were firmer, with more offering, especially for Liverpool.

We have lewers from Ino Janeiro to the 3d ult The coffee market during the previous month had been more active than was anticipated. The total chipments during March had been 162,868 bags. Of this amount a large proportion had been shipped for the United States. A portion of the six thousand Chinese laborers contracted for by the Imperial government had arrived at Rio. They were to be bound for a term of fifteen years, and are to receive eix dollars a month. The importation is looked upon as the commencement of the Peon system in Brazil. There was a good deal of sickness amongst the menof-war in the harbor. The frigate Savannah had seventy cases of fever on board. She had sailed from Rio on a cruise for the benefit of the health of her crew. The fine coast steamer Marquesa de

Ohr da had been wrecked pear Pernambuco. The car thin of the American brig Mary Smith, who had een apprehended on a charge of slave treing, sied on the 19th of March at Rahia. Letters from Paraguay state that the drought which had tofficted such severe suffering on the French colonists there had been followed by torrents of rain, which had entirely destroyed the produce of their plantations. About 339 French settlers had been reduced by this visitation to a state of the greatest destitution. caused the French Consul to call for explanations in relation to a certain decree issued on the 29th of December last. Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 14th, and from Montevideo to the 18th March, state that both republics were enjoying the most perfect repose. The government of the latter had inspired people with confidence in the honesty and patriotism of its intentions.

The steamship Granada arrived last night, from Havana 8th inst. There is no news of interest. Advices from Turks Islands are to the 19th ult. The fine weather, says the Standard of the 19th, has much improved our sait prospects throughout the colony, and, from all we can learn, most of the pans will in a few days be making. We have on hand about 200,000 bushels. Our market of late has

been very dull, owing, no doubt, to the want of information at the Windward Islands as to the quantity we may have for sale. Our files from Bermuda are to the 30th of April. The ingathering of the potato crop had commenced in various parts of the country, and the returns, in most instances, had been exceedingly good. Two whales had been taken by the Whaling Company

belonging to Smith's Island. These are the first

that have been captured this season off the coast.

The Assistant Receiving General has received in-

structions to enter any vessel at his office that may be bound to Ireland Island to discharge. In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Cass delivered his promised speech on squatter sove reignty. Letters from Gen. Wool and Gov. Stevens, of Oregon, relative to the Indian war, were received. They contain nothing new. In the House the question on suspending the rules to allow Mr. Clingman to introduce his resolution authorizing the President to employ the military force of the country to protect our countrymen on the lines of travel across the Isthmus of Panama was negatived. The Committee on Foreign Affairs already have the subject under consideration. The President was requested to state whether United States troops in Kansas have been employed to arrest persons charged with violating laws passed by the free State Legislature, and if so by what authority they are so employed. Bills to enlarge public buildings at Milwaukie, and appro-

nations for their relief, the House adjourned. The telegraph announces the arrest, by the citizens of Lexington, Mo., of Gov. Robinson, of Kansas. It was alleged that he had been indicted for treason, and that he was fleeing from justice. He was treated with every consideration, and would be detained only until the fact of his having been indicted could be satisfactorily ascertained.

priating \$330,000 to keep open the channel of the

mouth of the Mississippi, and \$100,000 to deepen

the channel of the St. Mary's river, Michigan, were

passed. Pending a resolution of sympathy for the

sufferers by famine in the Cape de Verdes, and an-

thorizing the despatch of a national vessel with do

The Board of Supervisors made another ineffectual attempt to organize last evening. There were but six members present-Messrs. Clancy, Steers. Moneghan, Herrick, McConkey and Varian-and for lack of a quorum the august body stands further

The Board of Aldermen met vesterday. A communication was received from the Comptroller, declining the increase of salary tendered to him by the Board of Councilmen. The matter of the new City Hall was, after debate, made the special orde for Monday next. A proposition to enclose the pillars of the Hall of Records, so as to afford more room for the offices of the Street Commissioner and Comptroller, was adouted. The Board of Councilmen last evening passed

resolutions extending the hospitalities of the city to Millard Fillmore on his anticipated return shortly from his European tour. Comptroller Flagg sent in a communication thanking the Common Council for their increase of his salary, but denying its acceptance. It was attempted to do something to effect a postponement of the sale of the Brick church property, but failed for want of a constitutional vote. this day's issue a circular from the Hon. J. Hamil ton, of South Carolina. It gives a full and compre hensive review of the points at issue, and points out the proper course to pursue. It is presumed that every man interested will carefully peruse what the honorable gentleman says, and govern themselves accordingly.

A well dressed man, about forty years of age four feet six inches in height, rather stout, committed suicide by taking prussic acid, at the City Hotel, Newark, N. J., on Saturday night. He registered his name as G. Pinn, or Pier, or Pierce, and was on his way from New York for Phila

The Ultimatum of England-Defiance to Our Administration-True Policy of the American and British People.

We have received reliable information by the Atlantic that the British government refuses to concede anything to our administration on the Central American dispute, but agrees to refer the whole subject to an arbitrator, and submits to be bound absolutely by such decision, the choice of reference being left to the United States. Such is the ultimatum of Lord Clarendon, as communicated in a late voluminous diplomatic "note" to our Minister, Mr. Dallas.

On the enlistment difficulty, we are informed that her Majesty's government adheres firmly to its position. Lord Clarendon says, that having carefully examined the evidence on both sides received from the United States. her Majesty's government has come to the con clusion that the charges against Minister Crampton and the three alleged offending Consuls are not substantiated, and their government, therefore, fiatly refuses to recall

Thus, we perceive that on both these vexed questions our administration has at length received a positive and definite answer; and in each case General Cass would doubtless interpret this answer to be: "Mr. President Pierce, we cannot agree to your demands. This is our ultimatum. If it be war, come on." And Gen. Cass, in this interpretation of the intent of the Palmerston Ministry, would probably be about half right. Unquestionably, should Messrs. Pierce and Marcy stick to the fighting point on the Monroe doctrine as our law for Central America, great excitement will be the first consequence both in England and the United States. Should this war policy be persisted in, for the sake of buncombe or bravery, many and serious inconveniences will be apt to follow to the vast commercial and financial relations existing between the two countries; but they will stop short of war. The and will be the expulsion of the Palmerston ministry from power, through the pressure of the public mind of England upon the House of Commons, and a new Cabinet for fresh negotiations with the new administration of 1857

The simple truth is, that the Palmerston ministry and our Pierce and Marcy administration have been playing the game of brag- in Parliament on the Central American ques-

at Washington.

gart and simpleton quite long enough. Palnerston, in his warlike diversions to American affaire, has descended to the old trick of throwing dust into the eyes of the people, with the vain hope of drawing off their attention from the great budget of blunders of the Rusman war. Our imbecile administration having rapidly run down to bankruptcy, both in its domestic and foreign policy, like a drowning man catching at straws has eagerly snatched up this enlistment bagatelle and this Central American imbroglio, as expedients for "raisverting the popular breeze towards the White House against the presumptuous and highhanded pretensions of John Bull. In a foreign war the whole country would assuredly rally to the support of the government; and such have been the desperate extremities of this administration that it could not resist the temptation of exciting public sympathy as upon a question of war thrust upon us by the arrogance of England.

The experiment, however, has failed to realize its expected results. Our belligerent President's message of last December overshot the mark. Mr. Seward and his associate anti-slavery agitators in the Senate cried out, "Well done! Go ahead ! Give us a war! Give us the Canadas and the adjoining provinces, and you give us the club of Hercules with which to destroy this hydra-headed monster of Southern slavery. A war with England is the thing. We must sustain the administration." At this point the sensible men of the South recoiled. Southern Senators and Southern newspapers straightway began to throw cold water upon the projected frolic of a universal war. They foresaw that the wealth and the commerce of the two countries and of the civilized world would be sacrificed or imperilled in a holiday frolic such as this. Very fast, too, the administration itself began to whine of the horrors of war, and to sing the dulcet strains of peace. More than a month ago the President's Washington organ assured us substantially that the Central American difficulty was not a matter for war, but that "Mr. Crampton was the only cause or pretext for a rupture between the two countries."

There is, in fact, no cause or plausible pretext, even upon Crampton, for a rupture. Had our administration, on the conviction of Crampton and his associate consuls in the enlistment business, promptly dismissed them, there would have been an end of the trouble. But this would never do with such a chance for political capital. We must have apologies, and apologies being made, we must have these people recalled. Their recall being declined, we presome they will be turned adrift as a matter of course; and there will be the end of this coaemptible farce on both sides.

The Palmerston ministry and our Pierce, Marcy and Cushing administration have been well matched. If the former has proved imbecile in action, and only powerful in empty bluster and bravado, the latter has shown that it can bully, hector and back out with the best of them. On the Spanish-Cuban difficulty, on the Koszta controversy, on diplomatic coats and leather breeches, on Canadian reciprocities, and on the fishery question, our fighting administration has threatened successively the most fearful retributions for disobedience, and has backed out in each case, giving up the whole question in the most amiable and pacific style.

War is, perhaps, out of the question; but there will be no satisfactory peace between England and the United States while Palmerston on the one side, and this Pierce administration on the other, continue in power. The true policy of both nations is to set these two blustering cabinets aside. Let them be superseded, and then, in accepting Eag-Central America, let our new administration select Russia, and abide by the result. Our Southern States are particularly interested in putting a stop to such trifling with their vital commercial and social interests as that which has characterized the foreign policy of Mr. Pierce and his good man Marcy.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS-THAT PRECIOUS TREATY .-- There is no end to the complications following from that marvel of diplomatic wisdom, the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. The public has failed to discover what it means, and it is getting daily more evident that the negotiators themselves never had any clear idea on the subject.

The treaty, on its face, recognises the Mos quito protectorate, in the terms requiring that neither of the parties " shall make use of any protection which it now affords or may pereafter afford for" such and such purposes

Then, so far as British pretensions in Belize are concerned, Mr. Clayton, by an ex post facto and secret protocol, has exempted Belize from the legitimate operations of the treaty.

Not satisfied with that, this wonderful negotiator has done his best to confirm British pretensions over the Bay Islands. Amongst the papers relating to Central America, just presented to Parliament, is the following letter from Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon:-

don:—
[Extract.] Washington, March 31, 1856.
It will be within your lordship's recollection that Mr.
Clayton was informed by Sir Henry Bulwer, before the treaty of 1850 was signed, that Roatan was de facto and de jure a British possession; and Mr. Clayton has, on various occasions since, is conversation with me, stated that he considered Ruatan as much a British possession as Jamaica, or any other British West India island.

Now, by recognising the Mosquito Protectorate, exempting Belize, and discarding Roatan. Mr. Clayton has contrived, so far as he is concerned, to decide every question relating to Central America against the United States and in favor of Great Britain. Such is the lame and impotent conclusion of this gentleman's diplomacy.

But his exemption of Belize, made after the treaty was ratified, and after his functions as negotiator had ceased through the action of a higher power, being ex post facto, is without value or force. It was, moreover, secret, and beyond the knowledge of the treaty-making

And as for Mr. Clayton's statements or admissions in respect to Roatan, made probably after dinner, they are of no more importance than these of Jones or Jenkins, and cannot affect the treaty. That document must be interpreted per se, and according to the fair import of its language. What Mr. Clayton has said since that treaty went into the hands of the Senate, is not of the least consequence, beyond showing how unfit he was for the post which he then occupied.

There is no doubt that the alleged admissions of Mr. Clayton will figure conspicuously in the discussion which must soon take place tion. Such admissions, to say nothing of their policy, could only have been made under the profoundest ignorance of fact; for there is nothing more clearly capable of demonstration than that all the pretensions of Great Britain to the Bay Islands are without foundation. The facts presented by the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate, in their report on this subject made February, 1854, are conclusive and irrefragable. We recommend it to Mr. Clayton's study.

The Treaty of Peace-The Maritime Law of

We publish elsewhere the text of the treaty of peace, together with the conventions which accompanied and followed it. One of these is the declaration on the maritime law of Europe, to which allusion was made some time since. By it, Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey agree to disuse privateers in any future war, to respect neutral flags and neutral property under an enemy's flag, except articles contraband of war, and never in any future conflict to establish or regard what is technically called a paper blockade.

There are old men living who can remember the time when the United States contended for these principles against France and England, and were at last, sorely against their will, obliged to declare war in order to assert them. There are many who remember how angrily the treaty of peace was received here because it did not emphatically secure the rights of neutrals, who can recall the furious onslaughts of the British press on the same treaty, because it did not deny in express terms that neutrals had any rights at all. The world is but forty years older since then; but what changes! Now it is the European Powers who are afraid of privateering, and alarmed for their trade; and it is the United States who hold aloof from any general expression of policy on the subject. Mr. Pierce declined to treat with France and England on the subject of privateering, because he conceived that, in the present state of our resources, privateers would necessarily be our only means of offence by sea during the first twelve or eighteen months of a war. He might have taken the further ground that no apparent necessity exists for any conventions or treaties or prospective bargains of any similar kind between this country and the European Powers. It is not the policy of the United States to tie themselves down to this or that because at the time they are saked to do so this or that seems to Europe a proper thing to do. We are quite satisfied that we shall not go wrong, if we leave to the statesmen of the day the responsibility of acting according to a free choice whenever trouble may arise; and we prefer that they should be thus untrammelled. We want as few treaties or conventions of entanglement with European States as can be. Our ways are not their ways; our interests are diverse from theirs. It is best that we preserve our destined course separately, and without any joint cloge.

These and similar reasons seem to account for the late refusal of the United States to enter into a treaty disclaiming the use of privateers. It is evident, however, that the practice of the United States cannot be very different-as a general rule-from that which they avowed nearly sixty years ago, and which the principal nations of Europe have just adopted. If it seemed fit to Great Britain to make war upon this country, and to launch her enormous fleet against our shores, it is probable that privateers would be our only resource, however inadequate and temporary in its character; but in any ordinary war, deliberately commenced, and undertaken in cold blood, no such make shift would be required, and the immense maritime interests of the country would dictate forbearance from a policy which any small Power might retaliate with interest on ourselves.

The other points of the declaration will find no questioners at the present day, though Europe, and some parts of this country were plunged into war on account of them, within the memory of hale men. Free ships make free goods: no paper blockades: the flag covers the cargo; and the further extension of this principle, free goods are safe even under an enemy's flag-these are principles which it is the highest honor of Russia, Denmark, Spain, and the United States that they recognized last century, and which the growing humanity of the age now converts into general maxims of law. Let us thank Providence for this small concession to mercy.

But, why waste time on details? Can there be any more wars? Where is the nation that is rich enough to go to war at the present day, when science has added so enormously to the strategic science, and money has become not only the sinews but the bones of war? We published the other day a memorandum in which the cost of the past two years' war to the three principal Powers engaged was roughly set down at eighteen hundred millions of dollars-The mind fails to grasp such a sum; but an idea of this expenditure may perhaps be form ed from the mere statement that it is const derably more than twice as much as the whole value of the estate, real and personal, of the eity of New York. This brings it home to us. Two years' war would cost us as much as the whole city of New York has cost to build, furnish, and store with property, goods, moveables of every kind. It would be a very vital question that would draw us into a war at such a cost. And if the pastime be too expensiv? for us who have no debt, and first rate credit. and no end of resources, what must it be for to European Powers who are forever on their marrow bones before the Jews of Frankfort, begging for a trifle of a loan?

THEATRES LAST NIGHT .- At the Opera last evening M'ile Vestvali sung Areace in the "Semiramide" to a very full house. It was her first appearance since her return from "Diane," and "My Wite's Mirror," were played to a crowded house. At the Broadway theatre Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. Fisher, Mme. Ponisi and others crew a full house to see a new piece, "Erin is Our Home." At Wallack's theatre "The Hunehback" was played, with Mr. Wallack and Mrs. Hoey in the principal parts. At Niblo's Garden Mr. Henzler, the English tight rope dancer, made his débat. At Burton's "David Copperfield" was revived, when Mr. C. Howard and Mrs. Hough appeared for the first time this season. It was quite a gala night, but the crowd upon our columns obliges us to omit several critical articles. For the an-nouncements for this evening we refer our readers to our advertising columns, where they are set forth at leng'h.

THE EX-COLLECTOR OF WILLIAMSBURG,-Mr. Fordyce Sylvester, ex-Collector of the late city of Williamsburg. who left, charged with defatoation in the city funds, has who left, charged with desication in the cry times, has returned, and voluntarily surrendered bimself to the Mayor of the city, and demanded an investigation of his accounts. He demiss that he is a defaulter, as alleged. He admits an apperent dediciency, which he is considert he can satirfactorily explain on the examination. TER LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

THE LAST DESPATCHES FROM ENGLAND—THE ERF-TISH FLEET WILL NOT INTERPERE IN THE COSTA RICA TROUBLES—FRENCH AND GERMAN INTRIGUES AGAINST NICARAGUA—CLARENDON HAS REPLIED TO MARCY—CRAMPTON AND THE CONSULS ARE NOT TO BE RECALLED—THE SOUTHERN POSITION AT CINCINNATI—A LONG SPEECH PROM GENERAL CASS—THE CASE OF PATHER VIJIL, ETC., ETC. WASHINGTON, May 12, 1856. The news received here from London, by the America's

mails, is exceedingly important. The British fleet in the Gulf have no orders to interfere with Walker or his men do so. A Frenchman of the name of Marie, who wa been in Paris all the winter urging the government to

than a robber and murderer.

A German, who signs his name "Baron Bulow" to communications in the Central American pa-pers, has been the principal agent in forcing Costa Rica into this war. Costa Rica is a great loitering place for refugee French and Germans, and they fear that Walker

Mr. Marcy has received, by this mail, through Mr. Dallas, Clarendon's long expected reply to the despatch of December 28, 1885—Marcy to Buchasan—calling on the British government to recall Crampton and Consuls Barclay, Rowecroft and Mathew. Clarendon has been at the Peace Conferences, and Marcy had to wait till he returned. Clarendon replies that the British government declines to recall the Minister and the Consuls. Crangon was called upon for his justification in regard to the charges made sgainst him. His reply, a long one, was very bitter against Stroebel and other persons with whom he was mixed up. The British government was at first inclined to sacrifice Crampton, ut they seared that he would produce his instructions. which fully justified him in the action he took. So he is to be backed up by bullying, because he might put his government in a worse position than it is now. It is be-lieved that Parliament will sustain the Ministry in their defiant position, although the opposition has already commenced a fierce war upon Palmerston. No doubt what Marcy will do about Crampton. Back down, I

the New York difficulty is settled they will insist upon the construing of the Nebraska bill so as to take the position that the Territories shall not be permitted to take any action upon the subject of slavery until they shall be

sition that the Territories shall not be permitted to take any action upon the subject of slavery until they shall be ready to come in as States. The Richmond Enquirer and other Scuthern presses have commenced this, and have been followed up by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, on the same side. Mr. Cass is to reply to Mr. Brown to day. The speech of Mr. Cass defining his position on this matter would fill sen columns of the Herand.

The Senate will, it is believed, recede from the water works appropriation in the Deficiency bill, and the House from its opposition to the Aray and Judicary Senate amendments.

Senator Maliory is to answer the arguments of the opponents of the action of the Naval Brard on Wednesday. Mr. Crittenden will reply, when, it is hoped, a vote will be taken upon the bill proposed by the Naval Committee, and the antiject be thus set at rest.

The Cabinet had another meeting to-day. They postponed the question of the recognition of Gen. Walter's government until the next meeting. The President has assured several of his triends that if the next intelligence from Nicaragua shows that Walter is sustaining himself, that government will at once be recognized. That Father Vijil will be received before the week rolls round, I have not the least doubt. The Pare has left Willard's privately, and his location is kept a secret.

The President gave a dinner party to a few of his particular friends this evening, among whom was Mayor Wood and Daniel E. Siczies.

Mr. Buchanan has expressed the wish that there should be ne demonstration in his bhalf on the part of the people of the Histiet; therefore, the programme has been abandoned, and he will be met only by a few of his personal friends, and escorted to his hotel.

A strong effort is to be made to give the Collins line the notice this session.

sonal friends, and escorted to his hotel.

A strong effort is to be made to give the Collins line the notice this session.

The Committee of Ways and Means are at work upon the tariff, and may report before the meeting of the Cardinati Convention. It is doubtful if any important modifications will be effected this year.

The Treasury officers commenced their calculations today to secretain the amount of Texas scrip filed. It will amount thus far to about seven millions. The time for presenting claims has been extended to the 14th of June. The Senate to-day determined to reconsider their vote on the it was land bill, that as a message was received from the President announcing his approval of the same. The Senate Committee on Patents have reported a new law on that subject, its object is to protect the public on the one hand, against the use of invalid patents, and the really meritorious inventor, from the piracies of dishonest infringers. Many patents are now believed to be invalid, and yet the public submit to them rather than incur the costs of diffaction. Under this bill such patents may be repealed by a core fuccas, once for all, and the public be relieved. Now thousands of patents are issued, which, being of no value themselves, stand in the way of really valuable inventions. Under this sent as and thus cease to block the way of valuable inventions.

The able and elequent speech made by General Hiram Waibridge, at the Nicaragna meeting, last Friday, in New York, is the subject of much commendation. As the General is understood as coming to Congress again next year, his opinions are deemed of much importance upon the exciting topic of Central American affairs. A Western member of Congress has ordered 10,000 copies of the speech printed for circulation in his district. Gen.

npon the exciting topic of Central American affairs. A Western member of Cougress has ordered 10,000 copies of the speech printed for circulation in his district. Gen. Cass's telegraphic despates of sympathy with Waixer, read at the flieuter meeting, has caused a new reat in Marcy's breeches. It is supposed by many to be a bid for the Cincinnati nomination.

John W. Forney is here, betting baske's of champagne with everybody that Buchanan will be nominated at Cincinnati before the fourth bailet. Query—Is there a man in the United States politically strong enough to afford the open and acknowledged support of John W. Forney?

The Paore Vijii is going back to New York disgusted. Marcy and the President had quite a row about him—Marcy cock of the walk, as usual.

Kansas Affairs. ARREST OF GOV. ROBINSON BY MISSOURIANS—AR REST OF GOV. REEDER, ETC. St. Louis, May 12, 1855.
The steamer Star of the West arrived to day, from

Kansas, and the following information is derived from passengers:-The steamer left Kansas on Saturday, the 10th, Governor Robinson and family being among the passengers. At Lexington, Mo., Governor Robinson was waited upon by a committee appointed by the citizons, and notified that they should detain him, on the ground that he was fleeing from the Territory to avoid arrest on an indictment of reason which has been found against him by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court. Governor Robinson replied that he had been informed by one of the Grand Jury that an attempt had been made to find a bill, but had failed. This did not satisfy the committee; they insisted that Mr. Robinson should remain, and he finally consented to do so, on persuadion of Mr. Parkinson, capitain of the boat, and Mr. Barnard, of Baltimore. He was invited to the house of Mr. Sawyer, one of the committee, his family proceeding on to St. Louis. The committee agreed to send a messenger to Kansasto ascertain if an incictment had been found; and if not, all the expenses of Mr. R. 's detention were to be paid. No violence or indignity was offered Mr. R. during the proceeding. The committee consisted of General Shields, Mr. Sawyer, and a number of the most respectable citizens. The information upon which they acted was derived from Capt. Adams.

It is reported that a deepatch from Leavenworth has 10th, Governor Robinson and family being among the

Capt. Adams.
It is reported that a despatch from Leavenworth has been received, stating that an armed body of men were en route for Lawrence, for the purpose of destroying the evidence taken by the committee.

While Gov. Reeder was in attendance at the seasion of

while flow. Reeder was in attendance at the session of the Committee of Investigation at Lecompton, on the evening of the 8th, the Deputy Marthal served on hier a writ to appear before the Grand Jury at Lecompton, to answer to a charge of contempt for having refused to comply with a summons from the Grand Jury pretuously served upon him. Mr. Reeder refused to obey the write, and appealed to the committee, but they decided that they had no power in the case. Messra. Howard and Sherman, however, expressed as their opinion that Mr. Reeder was protected by his privilege. Mr. Oliver dissented and said the committee could not stand between him and the Marshal. Mr. Reeder said that, although his life was in danger in Lecompton, he would remain on his privilege, in attendance at the sittings of the committee, and he warned them to touch him at their peril. The Marshal left, but was expected to return on the 5th with United States dragons.

Judge Lecompton charged the Grand Jury on Monday, the 5th inst., to indict all the State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason; but up to the 9th inst. no such indictments had been found by the court, to far as their proceedings had been made public.

The Homicide at Washington.

The Homicide at Washington.

RELEASE OF MR. HERRERT ON HAIL.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1866.

Judge Crawford this morning rendered his decision with regard to the application for the discharge of Mr. Herbert. Among other things, he said:

In any view a jury can take of the evidence, under proper instruction from the Court as to the law, it is quite clear a conviction of murder should not take place. If the evidence had left room for decate as to whether the prisoner is gulky of murder or manisaughter, or was entitled to an acquittal, although the ground for such clear might have been slight. I should have remanded him to prison. In reaction to the last two questions, viz: whesher a charge of manisaughter can be maintained, or the defendant should be discharged, the testimony is contradictory, and not only contradictory, but unterly irreconcileable; and it is not for the Court, but a jury, to say what part of that testimony shall be credited and what the weight of evidence which may be addiced on a trial shall indicate. When a matter of fact is involved, it is the duty of the Court to don't to decide a remand to prison the person accused. To discharge the prisoner it is the duty of the Court to admit to ball or to remand to pring the person accused. To discharge the prisoner would be for the Court to try and decide as to facts which properly belong to a jury to determine. The order of the Court is, that the pisoner enter into recognizances in the sum of ten thousand dollars, as security for his appearance at the Jure term of the Crimical Court, to not were to the charge of manulaughter, in the killing of Thousas Keating. to answer to the charge of manslaughter, in the killing of Thomas Keating. Joseph H. Berrett and James Owner were accepted as bondamen, and the prisoner released.

OTON, May 12, 1866.

Rairroad Company, praying an amendment of the work Rairroad bill, as it interferes, in its present form, with their rights.

After debate on the subject of a reconsideration of the vote by which the lows Rairroad bill was passed, the subject was postponed.

The President sent to the Senate the following decuments relaive to hostilities on the Pacific coart:—
Genera Wool, under date of March 20, says:—The war on Fuget's S. und will soon be brought to a close, unless such a thing is prevented by Governor Steers' determination to carry on the war independently of the United States troops. He adds that the same remarks are applicable to Governor Curry, and that both these Governors appear to be running a rane to see who can dip despect into the public treasury. He continues: In the denne forest of Puget's Sound another Fiorica war can easily be carried on at an expense of twenty or thirty millions of dollars, and says this will alse apply to the mountain regions around Puget's Sound Valley. Gen. Wool has no doubt but what he could settle the contest, if the Governors should withdraw from it.

and occered them to be disbanded. It was received for Oregon vornieres to rescue us. There has been a breach of faiths mewhere. I sak for an investigation into the whole n atter.

GEN. CASS on SQUYTER SOVEREMENTY.

Mr. CASS accressed the Senate on squatter sovereigaty. He said: This term originated relative to the first settlers of Caifornia, who, having no government, made ene for themselves, and asked the general government to reorgalze it; but they were deristrely called "squatter sovereigns." as if people who are thrown as waifs upon a distant strand, shere there were no laws, had no right to make regulations for their own government. They were called squatter sovereigns because they did not own the land. The use of this cantiphrace proceeded from the assumption that there is no sovereignty except landed sovereignty. This reasoning carries us back to the dark ages, when men were considered as rothing, but land, rocks and trees everything. In connection he quoted an apologue of Dr. Franklin who discussed property qualifications in this way:—'Il the property qualification be fifty dollars, a man who owns a jackass worth that sum has a right to vote to-day, but to-morrow the jackass dies, and the man loses his right to vote. In whom, then, does the right to vote he: in the man or the jackass?'' This question, Mr. Cass said, he was not enough of a casuist to de armine, but he would proceed to discuss the question of the power of Congress cover the Ferritories. On this subject he said: If Congress derives the power to make laws it the Territories from the ownership of the land, that as soon as the general government sells the land there would be no longer any foundation for the power. The right must therefore lie in the people, not in the land. Mr. Cass proceed to criticiss in. Donglas' report on Kanass matters, clasenting from many of its conclusions. It did not allude at all to the true object for which governments were instituted, and contained many ideas that are erroneous in theory, and danger out in practi

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1856.
PROTECTION FOR OUR CITIZENS ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
The SPRAKER announced the first business in order to be Mr. Cliggman's resolution for the better protection of American citizens upon the thoroughfares or lines of travel between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, authorizing the President to employ the land and naval forces of the country to lesure such protection.

Mr. CLINMAN, (dem.) of N. C., asked for its postpymement to usy, as he understood the information called for residive to the Panama outrages would be sent in te-morrow or next day.

relative to the Panama outrages would be sent in te-morrow or next day.

Mr. CAMPELL, (niager worshipper) of Ohio, had no objection, if he (Ca opber) could offer a substitute, requesting the President to neg vitate, through the Department of State, with Great Britain and Russia, for the acquisition of Canada and all other Britain and Russian jonessions on this Continent, and with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, consistent with the honor and coment of the people thereof, provided, if said possessions be annexed there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servicinds excent for orisms.

nexed there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servicule except for crime.

Mr. FAULKER, (dem.) of Va., asked Mr. Clingman what objection he could have to the reference of his resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs?

Mr. Chingman replied, none. That the committee has the subject under consideration, but doubted whether they would be able to report for the next two months, owing to other committees having the precedence. Some action of the kind he proposed was necessary. If he could have the ear of the House for ten minutes, he could satisfy its members, by reference to the treaty in his band, we are bound to give the President some such authority as his resolution proposed.

The question on suspending the rules to enable Mr. Clirgman to introduce his resolution, was negatived, by a vote of 53 against 76.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN KANSAS.
On motion of Mr. Barnours (dem.), of Virginia, it was resolved that the President per requested to inform the House whether United States soldiers have been employed in Kansas to arrest persons charged with violations of supposed laws, passed by a supposed legislature in said Territory, which assembled at Shawnes Mission; and if such soldiers have been so employed that the President inform the House by what authority they were employed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT MILW.

ployed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT MILWAUKE, ETC.

The House passed the bill to enlarge the Post Office, Court and Custom House buildings in Milwaukie; also the Senate bills appropriating \$100,000 to deepen the channel of the St. Mary's river, Michigan, and \$330,000 to keep open the channel of the mouth of the Mississippl.

On motion of Mr. GROW, one week, commencing on the fourth Moncay of June, was set apart for the consideration of Territorial bills.

THE CAPE DE VERDE SUPPERERS.

Mr. WHERLE, of N. Y., asked leave to offer a resolution expressive of sympathy for the Cape de Verdes sufferers, and authorizing the despatch of a national vessel with such provisions as may be donated.

Feading the molion for the suspension of rules for its introduction, the House adjourned.

Mr. Buchanan at Haltimore.

Baltimore, May 12, 1856.

The Committee of the City Council this evening met to the Baltimore, May 12, 1856.

The Committee of the City Council this evening met to the City. He was received at the deput by a large conccurse of citizens, and conducted to the City Hotel, where he was welcomed by Judge Giles, on the part of the citizens. Mr. Buchanan briefly replied. He will receive the visits of citizens to-morrow, at the Maryland Institute Hall.

New ORLEANS, May 12, 1856.
Cotton—Sales to day, 4 000 bales, at stiffer rates, though not quotably higher, holders waiting for higher prices.
Sales for the week, 40,900 bales. Obituary.

Oblituary.

Mr. Mitchell deed yeatercay, at the age of fifty seven. His funeral will take place from the residence of his widow, No. 889 Brosdway, to-day, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Mitchell was a native of London, and in very early life adopted the stage as his profession. In 1830 he was a great favorite at the Strand theatre, and was afterwards transferred by La Porte to Covent Garden, as a remplogant for Power in Irish characters. He was also stage manager of St. James' theatre while it was under the management of Braham. He came to the United States about 1836, and was engaged as stage manager at the National theatre, corner of Church and Leonard streets, then under the management of Mr. H. Willard. The theatre pasced into the hands of Mr. James Wallack, and Mr. Mitchell rotained his situation till 1839, where the loose was burned in the height of a successful career. Mr. Mitchell then went to Philadelphia, where he managed a theatre for a short time, but soon returned to and Mr. Mitchell relationed his attustion till 1850, where he the house was burned in the height of a successful career. Mr. Mitchell then went to Philadelphia, where he managee a theatre for a short time, but soon returned to New York, where he leased the Olymphic theatre, a little box in Broadway, near Grand street, originally built by Willard and W. R. Elake, but owned by Mr. Spofford, of the house under unfavorable circumstances. While it was under Mr. Blake's management, it had been highly popular, Mr. Blake having been the first person to mount pieces properly in the United States. But the size of the housewas a serious obstacle to Mr. Blake system, and he gave it up, when it was occupied for all sorts of shows at all sorts of prices. When Mitchell first opened he had a strong company and attempted to sustain the old Park prices. But he soon found that a democratic standard must be adopted. He accordingly reduced his expenses and his prices at the same time. For over ten years his house was the most popular place of amusement in the city, and old New Yorkers will remember with pleasance the cemelles, randevilles, burliesques, comic opers, &c., presented by such artists as Mitchell, Nickinson, Hornmante, Edwin, Walcot, Conover, Loder, G. Ho land, Mary Taylor, "Wittle" Miss Clarks, Mrs. Timm, Miss Nickinson, and many more Olympians whose rames examot recall but whose efforts will ever be green in our memory. Mr. Mitchell's tartas a manager and his merits as an actor ensured his success. His expenses were coly \$50 per night. His yearly profits for ton years have been estimated at from \$19,000 to \$12,000 per annum, Mr. Mitchell achieved greater success in eccentric parts than in broad low comedy. His the strong and his merits as an actor ensured his success. His expenses were coly \$50 per night. His yearly profits for ton years have been estimated at from \$19,000 to \$12,000 per annum, Mr. Mitchell achieved greater success in eccentric parts than in broad low comedy. His mind as clear and vigerous and each of